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- determining a ratio of E6 and/or E7 mRNA to L1 and/or L2 and/or E2 mRNA , wherein any ratio of greater than 2 is indicative of HPV-induced cell transformation and risk of neoplasia.
9. A method of diagnosing the onset of HPV-induced neoplasia in a patient infected with HPV comprising the steps of:
- quantifying a group 1 and a group 2 and/or a group 3 HPV mRNA from a sample collected from said patient;
  - determining a ratio of group 1 mRNA level to group 2 and/or group 3 mRNA level wherein any ratio of greater than 2 is indicative of HPV-induced neoplastic onset.
10. A method of diagnosing stage of HPV-induced disease in a patient infected with HPV comprising the steps of:
- quantifying levels of HPV mRNA from a sample collected from said patient;
  - determining the level of E6 and/or E7 mRNA and the level of E2 and/or L1 and/or L2 mRNA; and
  - determining a ratio of E6 and/or E7 mRNA level to L1 and/or L2 and/or E2 mRNA level wherein any ratio of greater than 2 is indicative of early stage HPV-induced disease, thereby diagnosing the stage of HPV-induced disease in a patient infected with HPV.
11. A method of diagnosing HPV-induced cancer in a patient infected with HPV comprising the steps of:
- quantifying levels of at least two HPV mRNAs from a sample collected from said patient, wherein said mRNAs comprise a first mRNA selected from the group consisting of E6 mRNA and E7 mRNA and a second mRNA selected from the group consisting of